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A LIVABLE ENVIRONMENT FOR WILDLIFE IS A QUALITY ENVIRONMENT FOR MAN

VOLUME V — NO. 4 MONTANA FISH GAME DEPARTMENT APRIL, 1970

SUMMER KOKANEE

By Laney Hanzel

Most Montana fishermen readily recognize kokanee (salmon) as red, hump-backed fish with big jaws. When kokanee change into the fancy dress, known as spawning characteristics, they are taking on a completely different outlook on life. Shortly they will migrate, spawn and then die. One could say, literally, everything salmon have is used to prepare them for the act that will perpetuate their species.

These dramatic changes take place in the fall during September and October when the fish are either three or four years old. During the spawning period kokanee congregate in large schools and expose themselves in shallow water along shore lines in spawning streams. During this time they are quite vulnerable to predation.. Leading the list of predators is man with his assortments of snagging gear—weighted hooks, chain links, washers and many yards of line or cord. Other predators not so well equipped include bears, coyotes, mink, eagles, ospreys and the large piscivorous fishes. A large, eighteen to twenty pound lake trout, Dolly Varden, can eat as many as six mature salmon at one time.

"Where are these fish before they reach maturity?" is a question asked by many fishermen. "How can I catch them before they start to change their appearance?" is another. Briefly, let's look at the kokanees' lives. They hatch in stream gravels and start their way back to lakes five months after spawning. This is generally during May, the same time that similar-sized salmon are planted by the Fish and Game Department. Once the fish reach a lake they remain in schools and seek out lake areas and depths where plankton numbers are greatest. Plankton are small microscopic organisms that make up over ninety percent of the kokanee diet. Availability of plankton to the small fish is a major factor governing their growth.

"If these facts are true, then why aren't there any more—more, or larger kokanee in Lake So and So?" ask the ardent fishermen. The kokanee have one other peculiar trait that is even more important than the availability of food. This is their preference, or better yet, **tolerance,**

Both sexes of the challenging spring-summer kokanee look alike.

to a specific temperature range. The optimum range for kokanee is 42.5 to 55° F. The mature fish can live at higher temperttures, up to 80° F., but the smaller juvenile fish will die in waters warmer than 60° F.

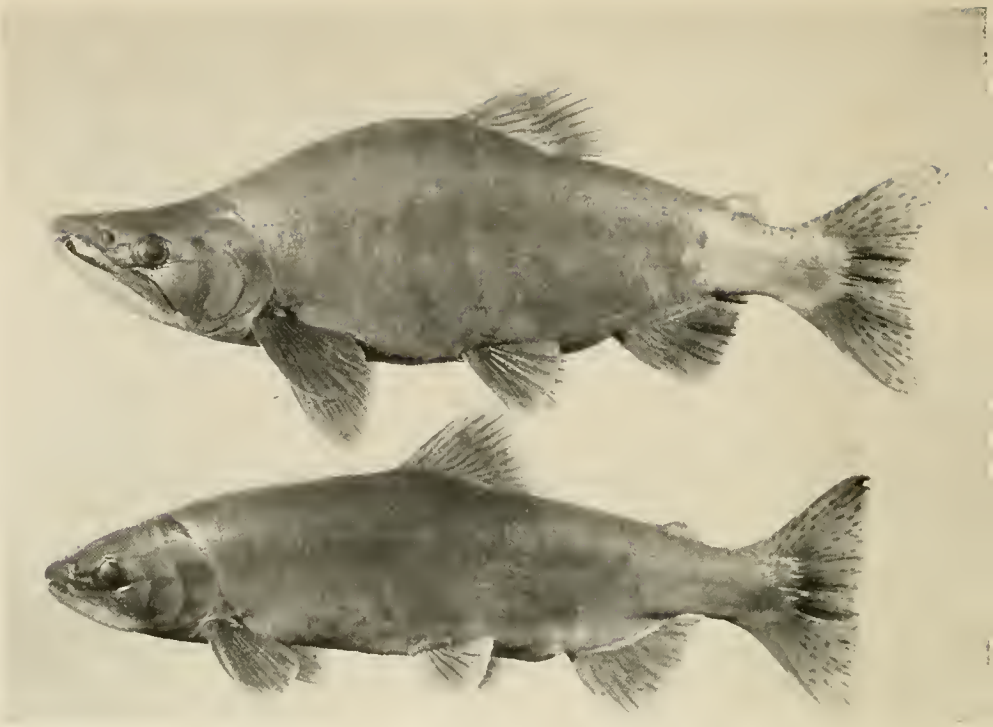
What was once a simple way of life for kokanee within their native range along the Pacific coast became more complex when they were introduced into different waters. The fish can only look for food in areas where water temperatures let them. Unfortunately, these areas are not always filled with plankton.

This brings us to the final question, "How can we catch these elusive salmon before the spawning run?" A valuable aid in answering this question was the use of a delicate sonar unit that was used to search the water and determine the whereabouts of salmon. Once found, it was only the testing of techniques by avid fishermen, particularly around Flathead Lake, that made fishing for kokanee a year-around reality.

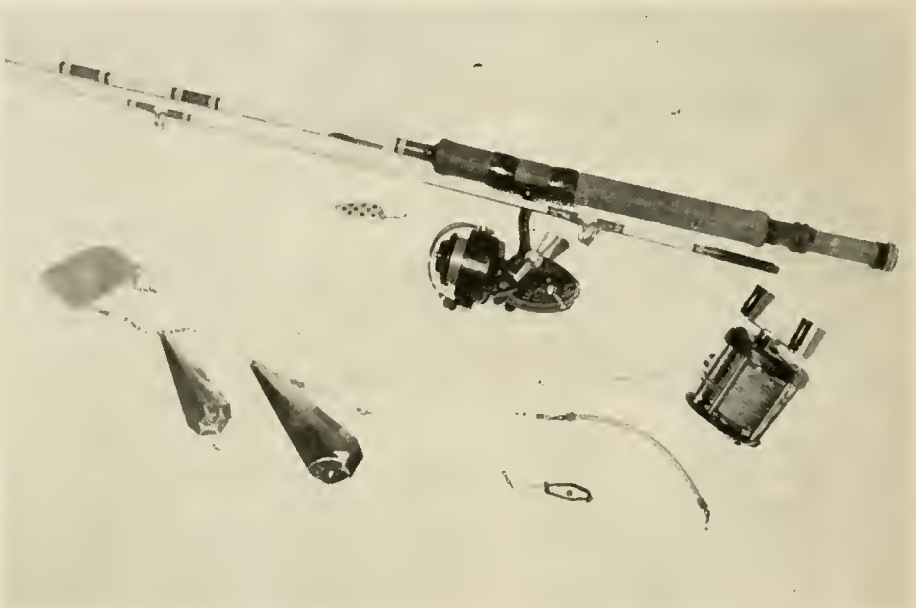
In early spring the salmon are generally within ten feet of the surface and can often be seen feeding at dusk and dawn on the surface. What fishing equipment does one use? The system is rather simple—get your lure where the fish are. For kokanee this is not always easy. A light spinning outfit rigged with a size —0— or —1— daredevil type lure cast in the midst of the surfacing salmon should bring results. Watch though—the retrieve is important. Salmon prefer to hit a loose, dropping lure. After a cast, let your line sink about twenty feet, then follow with a quick retrieve with the rod, bring the lure up about five feet and then retrieve the loose line with the reel, then repeat the sequence. If the salmon are not feeding on the surface, they may be reached by trolling light gear.

Your trolling gear can either be a new complete leaded line outfit or you can adapt some of your present gear. An acceptable rig can be made with an old type casting reel and rod fitted with five colors (ten yards color) of leaded line. A line rudder and a couple of flashers attached to the line ahead of the lure could increase your success. A rubber snubber can also increase the catch by lessening the strain on the soft mouth parts of the kokanee during the fighting or boating of the fish. The "die-hards" recommend a kernel of corn on the lure—you pick the color. As the water progressively gets warmer, increase the amount of trolling line, or you can even add some weight.

Good fishing.



Four-year-old male kokanee (top) and female have changed in physical appearance prior to spawning.



Here are two summer kokanee fishing rigs. At top is a light weight spinning pole that can be used for either surface spinning or trolling. At the bottom is an old casting reel rigged with a leaded line, rudder, flashers, snubbers and a lure. This will fish down to forty feet.

MONTANA OUTDOORS

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Edited by Vernon Craig

Popular kokanee fishing lures. Top left—size 0, spinning daredevils; Top middle—size 1, spinning or trolling daredevils; Top right—light trolling lures, Martin Lure, Lightning Minnow and Triple Teaser (use without flashers); Bottom—three types of bright red trolling wobblers, cherry bobbers.

Director's Column

New Look—Fishing Regulations

Opening day of general fishing for 1970, May 17, is just around the corner. While you are studying fishing regulations and planning your first fishing trip, let's visit about regulations for a bit. What are fishing regulations for? Why are Montana's like they are and could they be better?

The abundance of regulations have come about because people have wanted them. Anglers, commissioners, game wardens, and fish managers have been concerned about having as much sport fishing as possible, both for the present and for the future. Montana's fishing regulations date back to the territorial legislature of 1864-65. The first regulations stated that anyone fishing must do so by a single line and rod in hand. This apparently hadn't changed much by 1911, for on the back of a 1911 license, which someone sent to the department recently, is a synopsis of fish and game laws. The only mention made of fishing is **"resident licenses shall entitle the holder to fish with hook and line".** The price of this license was $1.00 and, as a sign of the changing times, the man to whom it was issued was described as "smooth shaven" following "Distinctive Marks".

When one looks at the four full columns of fine print on the back of today's fishing map, he may very well ask himself where this all came from and why it became necessary to expand one simple sentence to all of this in less than 60 years. Actually, much of this proliferation of words evolved in less than half that time.

The earliest complete regulations in our department's files are those for 1942, just 31 years after those summarized on the back of that old 1911 license. The 1942 regulations varied by county and filled a 21 page, pocket-sized booklet. They were issued in this manner through 1955 at which time the pages of the booklet were somewhat smaller, but had grown to 63 in number. Foremat for 1956 was a one page, folded map and regulations rather than a booklet. Instead of the previous 56 sets of regulations (a set for each county), regulations applied to 8 separate areas of the state. The accompanying map showed the fishing areas, and regulations were printed both under the map and on the opposite side of the page. In 1959, the number of areas were reduced to 7, and 1965 regulations first referred to the various portions of the state as "Fishing Districts".

Now, let's take a look at current regulations. Admittedly, they are not short, but shortness does not always make things more understandable. In fact, during the past few years some of the descriptions on fishing regulations have been lengthened for ease of understanding. For example, under the "Open Entire Year" section of Fishing Districts 1, 2, 3, and 4 is a list of the lakes that are exceptions of this season. Instead of the list, regulations once read, "all waters unless otherwise specified". The list of exceptions is easier to understand even though it results in more lengthy regulations.

Taken a step at a time, Montana's basic fishing regulations are quite simple. Exceptions to basic regulations are the complications. For example, there are six different limits for various species of fish. A lucky, ambitious angler with a fast car or an airplane could, theoretically, take every limit in one day. Though probably nobody does this, many fishermen do take all or part of the trout, salmon and whitefish limits in one day. While our variety of limits are beneficial for those people, how about the guy who can't tell one fish from another? How can he abide by this law? All he has to do, really, is stay within the numbers and pounds of limit Number 1 and he will not exceed even the 2 fish limit on paddlefish. There are some general seasons also which are basically simple. These are:

most streams in the western and mid-western parts of the state are open from the third Sunday in May through November;

most streams in the eastern part of Montana are generally open year around;

most lakes and reservoirs statewide are open year around.

Variations to these rather simple, general seasons and limits can be grouped into four categories: (1) restrictions necessary to further protect game fish; (2) relaxed regula-

tions to allow more fishing where more pressure would not be detrimental or may be desirable; (3) public relations seasons adopted at the request of local interest groups; and (4) statements added to help clarify regulations.

An example of number 1 (protective restrictions) is the late opening date on certain streams west of the divide that support good spawning runs of cutthroat. The real reason for closing these areas in spawning season is to prevent an unduly heavy catch of fish at a time when they are particularly vulnerable to anglers. This occurs when the entire adult population of cutthroat from Hungry Horse Reservoir, for example, jams itself into a few small streams to spawn.

Examples of liberalization to allow more sport are the additional 20 fish limit on whitefish and the special winter season for this species in many western Montana streams. Although regulations would be simpler if there were only one limit and one season, quite a few Montana anglers like to participate in this additional sport, and underharvested whitefish can stand much more fishing pressure than they are getting.

Whitefish regulations also serve as an example of regulations added for public relations purposes (No. 3). Note that in Fishing District 2 there is a special closure on whitefish in only Ravalli County portion of the Bitterroot River. There is no management reason for this closure. Whitefish populations are not in jeopardy of overfishing anywhere in Montana. On the contrary, they are usually underharvested. Why, then, close the season? It is closed because local sportsmen in the Bitterroot want it closed. While the closure does no particular good, it also does no harm except to complicate regulations and prevent some people from enjoying additional fishing. When it is a sportsmens' group that asks for the restrictions, one can understand why the Fish and Game Commission is inclined to grant them.

Statements added for clarity (No. 4) hopefully make fishing laws and regulations more easily understood.

Thus fishing regulations really consist of quite simple basic limits and seasons, complicated by restrictions and liberalizations.

Would it be possible to rewrite fishing regulations so that the guy who only wants to wet a line once in a while wouldn't have to read them all? Why should the fisherman who wants to try for a few trout have to wade through the whitefish, salmon and various warm-water fish limits to say nothing of the set line, spearing, snagging and hoop netting seasons? I am not suggesting that seasons or limits be cut. I am suggesting the possibility of rearranging present regulations so the occasional fishermen have fewer regulations to understand. Dedicated fishermen who want to try for different species by different methods all through the year would have to study regulations more carefully.

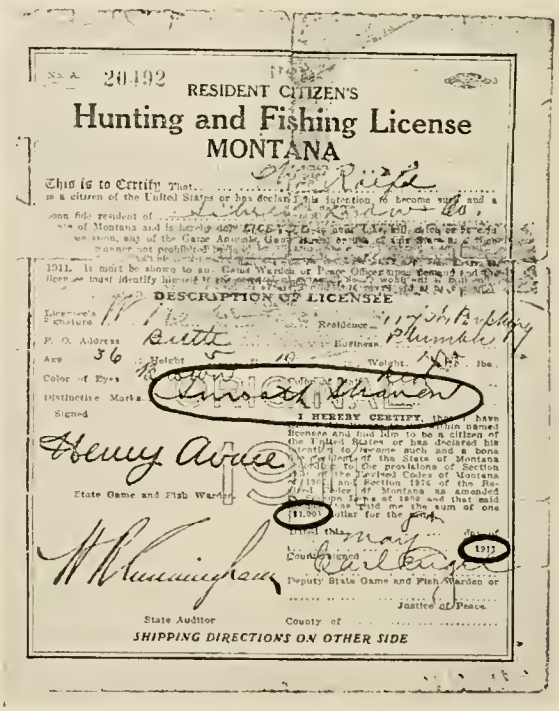
Such a revision was presented for Commission consideration during their meeting in March. It was generally approved for submission to cooperators this fall. If it is accepted without too much change, it will constitute the new look in Montana's fishing regulations for the 1971-72 season. So. take a good look when the proposed regulations come to your club or organization this fall. Review them carefully and try to temporarily put yourself in the shoes of the guy who just occasionally wants to catch a fish—any fish.

These new regulations will first list the general basic creel limit, then the general open season and all waters with more restrictive seasons. This will take about half the space required by current regulations. The other half will consist of all the liberalizations to the general seasons and limits arranged in the following categories: waters with more liberal limits and seasons; special whitefish seasons and limits; snagging and bow and arrow hunting seasons for fish; set line fishing regulations; spear fishing, minnow seining, hoop netting; and waters open to boat fishing.

I hope that fishermen will find the new foremat a simplification and improvement over the present fishing regulations foremat.

Incidentally, the Fish and Game Department would appreciate receiving copies of any fishing regulations or licenses with synopsis of regulations of them from 1941 or earlier. Originals will be returned, if requested, after copies have been made.

Persons who have such donations, please send them to Arthur Whitney, Chief of Fisheries, Montana Fish and Game Department, Helena, Montana 59601.


RESIDENT CITIZEN'S
Hunting and Fishing License
MONTANA
DESCRIPTION OF LICENSEE
SHIPPING DIRECTIONS ON OTHER SIDE

This license was issued in the "good old days" when a dollar was a dollar and the chore of honing a razor made a smooth-shaven face appreciated.

PESTICIDE DOs — DON'Ts

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Let us first understand our terms. **PESTICIDE** is a general term for any material (usually a chemical) used to kill "pests." Pesticides include (1) **insecticides** (to kill insects or "bugs"); (2) **herbicides** (to kill "weeds"); (3) **fungicides** (to kill fungi: molds, rusts, etc.).

However, nothing is a pest per se. Only occasional, localized excess numbers give an organism **pest status.** The objective of control should therefore be to reduce the population of the organism below its pest status threshold, not to "kill pests." The same applies to "weeds," which are, by definition, those plants that grow where we don't want them.

Chemical pesticides are designed to kill. The decision to kill is always a serious one, especially since most insects are beneficial. So know that you have an insect pest problem, and that it is stubborn enough to warrant chemical use, before resorting to pesticides. Most leaf-chewing by insects is a constructive part of natural processes. Don't become panicky. Don't spray in anticipation. Use dusts rather than sprays where possible. Do no more than spot treatment, nothing broadcast.

Cleanliness in and around the home, the elimination of stagnant water, watch (clogged gutters, drains, storm sewers, rain-filled containers), and diversified plantings help nature do the insect-control work. With proper environmental management, 90 percent of your problems will vanish.

As for herbicides, we used 2,4-D and 2,4,5-T, the commonest weed-killers, with equanimity for 25 years, then suddenly learned that 2,4,5-T has cancer-forming potentialities. Irresponsible quantities of herbicides have been spread and sprayed to control lawn weeds, "brush" along rights-of-way, and "cover" in the Vietnam war. If you can't grow a lawn without herbicides, plant it to trees and shrubs! Use, 2,4-D for spot treatment only, never broadcast. Dalapon is helpful for aquatic weed control.

When you do have a real problem try soapy water sprays first, or a light oil. If only a few specimen plants concern you, pick off insects by hand. If chemicals seem indicated, resort to those suggested in the accompanying table. You will inevitably do some damage, but if you follow these general instructions and limit your treatment to small areas, nature's recuperative powers should soon bring recovery since you will not have disrupted her mechanisms by poisoning "the works."

This listing of "acceptable chemicals" is necessarily provisional. Every new chemical combination is potentially damaging, not only to insects but to all life forms which evolved without coming into contact with this chemical.

For more specific information see **Since Silent Spring** Field Editor Frank Graham, Jr., just published by Houghton Miffin Company; its ap-

DO NOT USE COMBINATIONS. Do not buy insecticide mixtures, insecticides in herbicides, or fertilizers with either insecticides or herbicides in them.

DO NOT USE MERCURY compounds or mercury-treated seed.
AVOID, at all costs, the following long-lived, fat-soluable chemicals:

Aldrin (1,2,3,4,10,10-hexachlorp-1,4,4a,5,8a-hexahydro-1,4-endo,exo-5,8-dimethanonaphthalene) which, after application soon becomes:

Dieldrin (1,2,3,4,10,10-hexachloro-6,7-epoxy-1,4,4a,5,6,7,8,8a-octahydro-1,4-endo,exo-5,8-dimethanonaphthalene)

DDT (1,1,1-trichloro-2,2-bis(p-chlorophenyl) ethane

Endrin (1,2,3,4,10,10-hexachloro-6,7-epoxy-1,4,4a,5,6,7,8,8a-octahydro-1,4-endo-endo-5,8-dimethanonaphthalene)

Heptachlor (1,4,5,6,7,8,8-heptachloro-3a,4,7,7a-tetrahydro-4,7-methanoindene)

All of these tend to be magnified in natural ecosystems by being passed from one link to another in food chains, and thus poison the whole landscape. This has been the greatest ecological blunder of the generation.

THE PROBLEM	THE RECOMMENDATIONS
Household Pests	
Ants	In old woodwork, dust desiccant powders into cracks along walls (silica gels like Dri-Die or SG67, or diatomaceous earths like Perma-Guard). For ant nests in lawn or ant pathways into buildings, a small amount of chlordane may be necessary. Always cover up treated areas. Use Diazinon for infrequent spray.
Bedbugs, cockroaches, fleas, silverfish	Use desiccants (as above) or malathion or Diazinon, both short-lived phosphate chemicals.
Mosquitoes	Eliminate stagnant water; use pyrethrins and oil on standing water that cannot be eliminated to kill larvae (having established that they are present); use short-lived phosphates like abate (naled), Dibrom, malathion as adulticides.
Termites	Chlordane (as for difficult ant problems)
Wasps, hornets, etc.	Apply rotenone to nest after darkness and coolness have made the insects dormant, and cover tightly with cotton batting after generous dusting. Deftness and care are essential since these insects are dangerous when aroused.
Garden Pests	
Aphids	Can ofter be washed off; otherwise, use nicotine sulphate (Black Flag), pyrethrum, rotenone, malathion.
Caterpillars	Rotenone, Diazinon, methoxychlor, or the carbaryl Sevin.
Chiggers	Malathion.
Chinch bugs	Diazinon, Sevin.
Cutworms	Diazinon, Sevin.
Earwigs	Try desiccants in dry places; chlordane for very difficult areas.
Grasshoppers	Diazinon, Sevin.
Gypsy moths	In our opinion, this is an overrated forest pest. Officials in Pennsylvania, New Jersey, and New York are hysterical over it just now, but southern New England states who have lived with it have learned to relax. Occasional heavy defoliation may kill, at the most, one in twenty trees that would not have lived anyway, most often on ridgetops (or sandy areas) that produce nothing valuable as timber. This culling process actually benefits most Northeastern woodlands which are overstocked with oak. What is needed—and what the U. S. Forest Service has at last undertaken—is basic research on the ecology of gypsy moth—forest interactions. If your state or community has funds for gypsy moth control, insist that they support this research. If you can't dissuade the sprayers, insist on spot treatment only. Use Sevin.
Japanese beetles	Milky spore disease (from Fairfax Biological Laboratory, Clinton Corners, New York) for soil grubs; malathion or Sevin for adults.
Lawn moths	Diazinon. Sevin.
Leafhoppers, leaf miners, leaf rollers	Diazinon.
Mites (red spiders)	Oil spray, hot water.
Scale insects	Diazinon, malathion, Sevin.
Spittlebugs	Malathion, Sevin.
Thrips	Nicotine sulphate, Diazinon, malathion, rotenone.
Wireworms	Diazinon.
Wood borers	Diazinon.

ED. NOTE — The Montana Fish and Game Department does not recommend use of chlordane exterior of structures.

(Note: Diazinon (Spectracide) is a broad-spectrum, reasonably short-lived phosphate that does not build up in food chains. It is thus broadly effective. But, like Baytex, it has a peculiarly increased toxicity to birds; hence, do not spray a bush that may have an active bird's nest.)

pendix contains a guide to safer pesticides for home and garden use, as well as those to be avoided.

The U.S. Department of Agriculture periodically issues a **Suggested Guide for the Use of Insecticides to Control Insects Affecting Crops, Livestock, Households, Stored Products, and Forest Products.** It costs $1.25 from the Superintendent of Documents, Washington, D.C. 20402. Temper its advice by eliminating the long-lived, fat-soluable chlorinated hydrocarbon insecticides we warn of. The USDA has not yet caught up with the ecological science.

Also valuable, if you discount her outdated enthusiasm for DDT and its relatives, is **The Gardener's Bug Book,** by Cynthia Westcott, published in 1946 by Doubleday.

Audubon readers must, of course, appreciate that so short a list of problem insects can hardly deal with the needs of everyone in so varied a region as the United States, with its several life zones. We welcome notes on your experiences with these recommendations.

Which License – When?

Montana's fish and game license year runs from April 30 of one year to May 1 of the following. Consequently, all hunting and fishing licenses issued before May 1 of 1970 are no longer valid.

Many sportsmen who don't understand the state's hunting and fishing license system find it simpler to buy licenses individually as the various seasons roll around. At the end of the year they wind up with a pocketful of licenses to keep track of when only one or two would be necessary. Several licenses, for example, are issued on one form.

SUMMARY OF TYPES OF LICENSES AND FEES

RESIDENTS

Who Can Buy Resident Licenses?

The fact that a person owns land or property in Montana does not necessarily make him a resident. Everyone has, in law, a residence. Persons can be legal residents of only one state at a time, and one residence cannot be lost until another is gained. A residence is the place where one remains when not called elsewhere for labor, or other special or temporary purpose, and to which he returns in seasons of repose.

Minors fall into some special cases. The residence of a father during his life, and after his death the residence of the mother, while she remains unmarried, is the residence of the unmarried minor child. This means that a single minor (boy under 21 and girl under 18) cannot buy a resident hunting or fishing license unless his parent or guardian has established residence in Montana for a period of six months. This does not apply to married minors, however.

A married minor who has been a resident of the state for the period of six months immediately prior to making application for a license, may purchase resident hunting and fishing licenses.

If you are in doubt as to whether or not you are a resident of Montana, here are two important considerations: 1. Are you registered to vote in Montana; 2. Do you pay Montana taxes as a Montana resident? If you're still in doubt, contact the Montana Fish and Game Department.

Wildlife Conservation License (required before any other fish or game license may be purchased.) You may apply for other licenses at the same time that you apply for a conservation license.

Residents 12 and older .....$ .25

RESIDENT FISHING

Resident Fishing License (stamp) .....$ 4.00
*See sportsman's license under hunting.

Residents 65 or older need only a Pioneer License to fish ....$ .15
(Available only from fish and game offices and wardens).

Combination Pioneer and Wildlife Conservation License ..$ .40
(available from license dealers or fish and game offices to resident citizens 65 years and over). This is for senior citizens who intend to buy big game license or turkey tags.

Children under 15 years of age are not required to have a license to fish.

Patients of V.A. Hospitals may obtain a 15c fishing license from heads of respective hospitals.

Residents of Montana State institutions, with the exception of inmates at the state penitentiary, are authorized to fish when in possession of a free permit signed by the heads of respective institutions.

Job Corps—Enrollees of Job Corps camps located in Montana may purchase a resident fishing license after they have been stationed in Montana for a period of 30 consecutive days, as long as they remain enrollees in a Montana camp. This does not apply to **employees** of Job Corps camps.

No license is required to fish in either Yellowstone or Glacier National Parks.

RESIDENT HUNTING

No game hunting license shall be issued to children under 12, nor to any resident under the age of 18 years unless he has a certificate of competency issued by the Montana Fish and Game Department.

Resident Sportsman's License—(1 deer, 1 elk, 1 black bear, game birds and fishing) includes conservation license $20.25

Resident Game Bird License ..$ 2.00

Residents 65 or older need only a **Pioneer License** to hunt upland game birds (available only from State Fish and Game Offices and Wardens $ .15

Resident Deer "A" Tag .....$ 3.00

Resident Deer, "B" Tag—(valid only in stated areas) .....$ 5.00

Resident Elk .....$ 3.00

Bow and Arrow License—Required only for pre-gun archery seasons (must also hold license for animal being hunted .....$ 3.00

Black Bear—Residents who hold any current big game license are authorized to take one black bear during the license year. There is no resident license for black bear only.

Resident Grizzly Bear .....$ 1.00

Grizzly Bear Trophy License—Each hunter who kills a grizzly bear must purchase a trophy license within ten (10) days after date of kill $25.00

Wild Turkey Tag—(must first hold resident sportsman's license, or resident game bird license .....$ 2.00

Antelope (issued through drawings) .....$ 3.00
Moose (issued through drawings) $25.00
Mountain Goat (issued through drawings in most areas) $15.00
Bighorn Sheep (issued through drawings in most areas) $25.00

ALIEN AND NONRESIDENT LICENSES

NONRESIDENT FISHING

All nonresidents 15 years old or older must have a fishing license to fish. Nonresidents under the age of 15 years may fish without a license when accompanied by an adult with a valid Montana fishing license. The total number or pounds of all fish taken by the licensed adult and all persons under 15 years accompanied by such licensed adult shall not exceed one legal limit.

Wildlife Conservation License (required before any other fish or game license may be purchased.) You may apply for other licenses at the same time you apply for a Conservation License.

Nonresident (conservation) ..$ 1.00
Nonresident Season Fishing License (stamp) .....$ 15.00
Nonresident Temporary Fishing License (6-day stamp) .....$ 5.00
Nonresident Temporary Fishing License (1-day stamp) .....$ 1.00
Nonresident Fish, Bird, and Big Game License (includes Wildlife Conservation License $151.00

NONRESIDENT HUNTING

Nonresident, $151.00 Combination License. This license permits the holder to take two deer, one elk, one black bear and to fish and hunt game birds (excepting turkeys). This license also permits the nonresident to apply for special licenses on antelope, moose, mountain sheep, mountain goats and turkeys by including required fees.

Elk—There is no nonresident license for elk hunting only.

Nonresident Deer Only License —(1 deer—valid only in district specified on license ..$35.00
Nonresident Black Bear Only License — Valid from March 15 through August 31 (1 black bear) $35.00
Nonresident Game Bird — (for grouse, pheasants, partridge) $25.00
Nonresident Grizzly Bear — (must first hold $151.00 license $25.00
Grizzly Bear Trophy License— Each hunter who kills a grizzly bear must purchase a trophy license within ten days after date of kill $25.00
Wild Turkey Tag—(must first hold nonresident game bird license, or nonresident bird, big game and fishing license) .....$ 2.00
Antelope (issued through drawings) $151.00 license—prerequisite $10.00
Nonresident Special Antelope (available only where indicated if licenses remain uncalled for after drawings) ..$35.00
Moose (issued through drawings) $151.00 license—prerequisite $50.00
Mountain Goat (issued through drawings in most areas) $151.00 license — prerequisite $30.00
Bighorn Sheep (issued through drawings in most areas) $151.00 license — prerequisite $50.00

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